North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851. NO. 52.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Spring Goods, Fresh and Beautiful! 1851.

LATE ARRIVALS

From New York and Philadelphia,

HAVE placed in possession of the undersigned a considerable portion of his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing every thing new and fashionable for Ladie's and Gentlemen's wear, to be found in the Northern markets, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Among them are,

Beautiful, plain and figured changeable Silks,
Rich Barages, and Barage Delaines,
Chamelion Tissues and Silk Grenedines,
Shaded New style Chine Poplins,
Super black Silks and fancy colored Satins,
White and colored dotted Swiss Muslins,
Plain and Embroidered Muslins and Lawns,
Chine and Embroidered Ginghams,
Silk Toile DeLind and rich Linen Lustres,
Fourlard Silks and splendid Muslin Robes,
Canary, Orange, Sky Blue and Pink, plain Calicoes,
Earlston Ginghams, and Tarlton Muslins,
Green, Blue, Pink and Brown Barages,
Elegant Silk embroidered Lawns and Muslins,
French, British and American Prints, of indelible Dies.
Dunnels, Spragues, Merrimack and Cocheco, fast colored prints,
Fine Black Alpaccas, and Black Barages,
Full and ½ Mourning Calicoes, Muslins, and Barages,
Swiss, Checked, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linens, and Linen Hand'ls,
Lace Capes and worked Collars,
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions,
Beautiful Spring Bonnets, Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Fine Cloths and Cassimers,
Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
California and Ringold Drills,
White, Brown and fancy colored Linen Drillings,
Black Satin, figured Silk and Marsailles Vestings,
Black Drab DeEtea and Jenny Lind Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasolls,
Moleskin, California and Summer Hats,
Fine Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 8th, 1851. 45—

☞ Additional supplies remarkable for Richness of designs and Novelty of styles, daily expected.

500 Acres of Land for Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

Near the Coal Mines on Deep River.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder on the 15th of May next, on a credit of nine months, a Tract of Land in Moore County, and within one mile of the Coal Mines, on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of land has no farm nor improvements upon in; it contains a quantity of the very best long leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting on Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evan's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the land will be shown, or any information given. JOHN BOROUGHS.

Orange County, April 4, 1851. 862—4s.

FRANKLIN PAPER MILL,

On 8th street, near the Petersburg Depot,

Richmond, Virginia.

IS in good order, managed by a superior paper maker, and is turning out Printing paper, (for News,) single and double medium; Envelopes and Wrapping Paper, equal in quality and as low in price, as any Manufactory in the United States.

On hand, a good assortment of Cap and Letter, fancy colors, for pamphlet covers; Manilla, of various sizes, (a first rate article for packing newspapers, &c.,) blue and brown Cotton Yarn Paper, &c.

Orders for any description, of any weight and dimensions, executed at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Linen and Cotton RAGS, for which the cash will be paid on delivery at the mill, or remittance made as may be directed.

April 18, 1851. 863—w4t

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmaceticsl shop and Laboratory, by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

Phosgene Gas.

A FRESH supply received this day and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April 21st, 1851. 49—

BALL AND PARTY!

A BALL AND PARTY will be given at the Rail Road Hotel in Franklinton, on the 7th and 8th of May, Wednesday and Thursday, ensuing.

Franklinton, April 15, 1851. 47—2t.

Burning Fluid and Linseed Oil.

A FULL supply of Fluid and Linseed Oil just received and for Sale by P. F. PESCUD.

April 19, 1851. 67—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso ,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 29th, 1851. 40—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber intends to open a School for Boys, on the 16th of July next, in Alamance county, 12 miles west of Hillsborough, and 20 miles north west of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a school in which boys may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from temptation, to idleness or vice. The number of scholars will be limited to thirty, who will board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, two in a room. He will be assisted by R. W. WILSON, A. B

TERMS—$75 per session, in advance, for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, Fuel and Washing.

Circulars containing further information, can be obtained on application to Rev. A. Wilson, D. D. at Hillsborough, N. C. until 1st June, and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance county, N. C.

ALEX. WILSON.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 9, 1851. 47—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff.*

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.

(Pr. Adv. $8.)

Town Lots for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the town of Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th instant, on a credit of six months, twenty half acre Lots, in the North-east portion of the town, known as the Town Commons.

Owing to the healthy location of said Lots, and the great ease of getting lumber, (there being two fine Steam Mills in operation,) they will be very desirable for private residences. Said Lots will be sold by authority of an act of the General Assembly.

D. McPHERSON.
Intendant of Police.

Smithfield, April 7, 1851. 46—2t.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Morocc do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Morocc, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair terms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GUN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the *Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States*, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes,
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd, Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Burning Fluid.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Hillsborough Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,	
French style	do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Tanner's Oil.

JUST received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

JOHNSON'S Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Colored and plain straw Matting.

For sale by R TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—

MENALCUS LANKFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 45—tf.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENULNE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine,
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Lucerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering,

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Eleganco," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solsitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retained,
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket handk'fs, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Pero, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O & P

THINK TWICE.

"Did Horner pay the bill?" enquired Mr. Gilbert of his clerk, who had just come in.

The young man shook his head.

"Didn't pay it?"

"No, sir."

"What answer did he give?"

"He was angry, and said that he wished you wouldn't send after the bill any more; that, when he was ready, he would bring you the money, and not before."

"He said that, did he?" Mr. Gilbert spoke with considerable excitement of manner.

"Yes, sir. I have never called on him that he didn't get out of patience, and say something unpleasant."

"Very well," replied Mr. Gilbert, in a menacing tone; "give me the bill. I'll collect it."

And, taking up his hat, he left the store. Within two or three blocks was the office of an Alderman; and thither his steps were turned.

"Thank fortune! there's a short way to deal with men in these cases." Thus Mr. Gilbert talked to himself, as he moved rapidly along. "Not send my bill, indeed! Why doesn't he come and pay it, if he is so nice in these matters? He doesn't mean to pay; that's the true reason. But, he is dealing with the wrong man, and he will find this out before he is twenty-four hours older. He can bluff off a clerk, but will find a city bailiff a different sort of a customer."

Such was the state of Mr. Gilbert's mind, as he hurried on his way to the Alderman's office.

Horner, the offender in this case, was a poor tailor, who had become indebted to Gilbert for groceries. The amount of his bill was sixty-six dollars—a very large sum for him, and far exceeding what he had supposed it would be. Sickness, and the loss of a child, had, some months previously, lessened his income, and also burdened him with unusual expenses. But for this, he would not have become indebted. Honest and sensitive, the debt worried him. Instead, however, of going to Mr. Gilbert and asking him to let the obligation stand for a short time until he could pay it off gradually, he kept away from him, and fretted himself with thinking over the unpleasant relation he bore to the grocer. As was to have been expected, the bill came in. The clerk by whose hands it was sent, made his demand in a style that Horner thought rude, if not insulting. This was more in imagination than in reality.

"I can't pay this now," was the tailor's brief answer. He spoke with a troubled voice and countenance. The clerk interpreted his manner by the word "anger."

"When will you settle it?" he enquired, with something peremptory in voice.

"I can't tell," said Horner, in a short, quick tone of voice.

The clerk bowed and went away. His report did not please the grocer, who in a few days, sent again for the money. The second demand came upon Horner while he was thinking of the bill, and hopelessly casting about in his mind for some means of paying it. Not possessing a great deal of self-control, he unwisely uttered an expression of impatience the moment he saw the clerk of Gilbert.

"Well, sir; what about that bill?" said the clerk.

"It's no use to keep calling on me," replied Horner. "As soon as I have the money I will see Mr. Gilbert."

A third time the clerk called. Poor Horner was in a very unhappy state of mind. He had been thinking of little else besides the grocer's bill all the morning; while, in his mind, was a nervous presentiment that he should have a visit that day from the collector. He was not in error. Even as the thought troubled him, open swung his door, and the messenger of Gilbert entered.

"See here, young man!" exclaimed Horner, before the other had time to speak; "just tell Gilbert not to send that bill here again. It won't bring the money an hour sooner. When I am ready, I will pay it, and not before."

The clerk turned off and left the shop without a word of reply.

"That wasn't right, John," said the tailor's wife in a tone of gentle reproof, after the lapse of five minutes. She wisely forbore to speak until time enough had elapsed for her irritable husband to regain a degree of self-composure.

"I know it wasn't," answered Horner, pausing in his work and giving vent to his feelings in a heavy sigh. "I know it wasn't. But, this constant dunning is hard to bear. He knows as well as I do, that he will get his money as soon as I can possibly earn it."

"No, John; not as well as you do," said the wife, mildly. "He cannot see your thoughts."

There was a brief silence.

"Have you ever seen Mr. Gilbert, John?" enquired Mrs. Horner.

"No. But—"

The tailor hesitated. He saw what was in the mind of his wife, and felt its force.

"Don't you think it would be better to see him, and explain just how it is with you? I don't believe he would give you any trouble, if you were to do so. There is no telling what kind of messages his clerk takes to him. If he gives simply your words to-day, Mr. Gilbert will be angry; and there is no knowing what he might be tempted to do."

"I don't want to see him," replied Horner. "I can't bear to look into a man's face if I owe him money."

The wife sighed; but did not answer. Both remained silent for some time. Horner's own mind soon suggested all that his wife wished, but hesitated, to say. It was but right for him to see the grocer, explain to him fully his position, and after assuring him of his intention to pay every dollar of the debt, ask of him a liberal extension of time.

"I'll see him," said he, at length, pausing suddenly in his work, and getting down from his shopboard. In a little while he was ready to go out, when he started forth to see his creditor.

In the meantime, Gilbert had kept on his way toward the Alderman's, fully resolved to hand his debtor over to the kind treatment of the law. He was within a few doors of the office when he met a friend.

"What's the matter?" enquired this individual. "You look as if you were going to sue some body."

"Just what I am about doing," replied the grocer.

"Ah, indeed! Who is the hard case that requires such a stringent measure."

"Horner, the tailor. You know him, I believe?"

"Yes; very well. But you are not going to sue him?"

"Indeed I am."

"How much does he owe you?"

"Sixty odd dollars."

"I'd think twice before I troubled poor Horner," said the other, shaking his head.

"He sends me only insulting answers," replied Gilbert. "I've dunned him until I'm tired."

"Perhaps you've dunned him too hard. He is sensitive and irritable."

"No; I've only sent three or four times. This morning he returned for answer that he would pay when he was ready and not before."

"And on the spur of the moment, you have determined to put the account into an Alderman's hands."

"I have."

"Too hasty, friend Gilbert. In all matters of this kind it is better to think twice. Remember, that Horner has had sickness and death in his family. These, I know, have thrown him back. Here lies the cause of his slowness in paying. But, surely, these things entitle him to consideration. He is honest. I am certain of this."

"I didn't think about his sickness and the loss of his child," said Gilbert, in a modified tone. "But this is no justification for the rude, unsatisfactory answers he sent to my applications for money."

"Of course not. But, every man cannot, at all times, control his feelings. An honest mind often feels a quick sense of indignation when a demand is made for a debt where present inability to pay exists. This is, no doubt, the case with Horner. Honest in his intentions, he felt your repeated applications as questioning that honesty; and he could not bear the imputation with becoming patience."

The two men separated. Gilbert had thought twice; and instead of going to the Magistrate's office, returned to his store. There, a little to his surprise, he found the tailor awaiting him. They met with some reserve and embarrassment. But Horner said, in a moment or two, and in a subdued voice—

"I am sorry, Mr. Gilbert, to have kept you out of your money so long; nothing has prevented my paying you but inability. I have had sickness and trouble; or it would not now be with me as it is. I felt worried when your clerk called to-day, and sent you an improper message. Let me recall that. And, now, I will tell you the best I can do. If you will take from me five dollars a month, until the whole bill is settled, I will faithfully pay you that much; and more, if it is possible."

"Perfectly satisfactory," replied Gilbert, in a voice so cordial that it sent the blood bounding through the veins of the unhapy tailor. "If you had only made this proposition before, it would have been cheerfully accepted."

When the two men separated each was wiser, and each felt happier. The tailor kept his engagement, and the grocer not only received his money but retained a good customer. So much for sober second thoughts. *Arthur's Home Gazette.*

VISIT OF THE GRAND JURY AND SENATOR DOUGLAS TO THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—INTERESTING SPEECH OF THE HON. SENATOR. On Thursday last, the Governors of the charitable institutions and of the prisons of the city, invited Judge Douglas, the distinguished U. S. Senator from Illinois, to accompany them and the Grand Jury on a tour of inspection through the islands. The day was beautiful, and the occasion a very happy one, to impress the representative of the young West with the Christian benevolence and patriotic heart of the people of New York.

The party first proceeded to Randall's Island, where the "children of the city," now numbering some thousands, and ranging in age from babies in arms to stout boys of fourteen, are clothed, fed, educated, and cared for. Schools, sleeping apartments, dining halls, washing saloons, were examined, and the great comfort, beauty and order of all the arrangements admitted and approved of. The presence of Judge Douglas was very happily made the occasion of an impressive lesson to these orphans. Some fifteen hundred boys, during the recess of school, were formed into line before the house of the Warden, when Gov. Tillon told them that gentlemen of great distinction had come to see them—Judge Douglas, a U. S. Senator from Illinois, Dr. Olds, a representative in Congress from Ohio, and the young and gallant Col. May, whom they all knew.

Judge D. was requested to address the boys, and responded to the call in a most eloquent and touching manner. He expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen on the island—the buildings, and the purposes to which they were consecrated—the plan, and the manner in which it was carried into effect. He was glad to see so many hundred youths—all adopted children of the great city of New York—approaching manhood under the guidance of such able, careful, and diligent instructors. The destinies of this great country, observed Judge Douglas, must soon pass from the hands which now wield them, to those of the generation which follow them. The children he saw before him, thanks to the enlightened charity of the citizens of New York, were competitors with the sons of the richest and proudest in the land, for distinction, eminence, wealth, and honor. Success depended in a great measure upon themselves; and, as a preparatory step, he would invite them to yield implicit obedience to their teachers and governors, and to observe faithfully the rules prescribed for their guidance, by those who had charge of their education. "All boys," said Judge D., "must first learn to obey, in order to know how to govern; obedience to law is the first duty of a citizen." At the conclusion of Judge D.'s speech, which was one of the happiest we ever listened to, and the most effective on his audience, the girls of the institution were addressed in a highly appropriate and handsome manner, after which the party were escorted by the children, who, as a very interesting portion of "Young America," gave Judge Douglas nine cheers; also cheering Dr. Olds and Col. May.

At Ward's Island the party inspected the emigrant's establishment, an institution of which no other city and no other country in the world can boast, and which no other government has the liberality or courage to imitate. The visiters then passed over to Blackwell's Island, and examined the Asylum for the Insane; the new structure of the workehouse about to be erected, and which will be one of the largest buildings in the world; the Almshouse, the Penitentiary, and the Hospital of the Penitentiary. The order and regularity, neatness and cleanliness, as well as other essential qualities of these Institutions, formed the theme of admiration of Judge D. and the gentlemen invited with him. The party then returned to the officers' room, in the Penitentiary, where a splendid repast was spread before them by the intelligent and hospitable warden, Mr. Keen. In due time the health of "the distinguished guest, Senator Douglas, of Illinois," was drank, to which Judge D. responded, by referring in terms of deserved eulogy to all he had seen on the island. "The city of New York," he observed, "has long been remarkable for its energetic, enterprising population, the magnificent structure of her public edifices, her merchants' palaces, her enterprise, patriotism and wealth. She is the great mart of commerce and industry of a whole continent, and will finish by being that of the world; but her Christian civilization and enlightened morality are best exhibited in her charities. They show us, as they did to-day to me, the heart of her people, and rear the proudest monuments to her wisdom and true greatness." Judge D. was proud of New York as an American city; for her greatness, her achievements, her enterprise, were not local, but participated in by every portion of the land. Other cities might have local interests, but New York was even more national in everything affecting the interests of the whole confederacy than the national capital at Washington. But while she thus shares in the advantages of the whole republic, she owes to the republic corresponding obligations. Her principles, her acts, her feelings, and her entire influence, should be national; for nothing but the whole Union could enable the city of New York to fulfil her great and glorious mission—to be the capital of the future world-empire. *New York Herald.*

Page's Electro-Magnetic Car, was tried at Washington on Saturday, and the Telegraph says, under the circumstances, the result has been to the satisfaction of everybody. An accident, which, in the course of two years' experimenting had not occurred, happened shortly before starting, and caused some misgivings as to the success. Two of the cells in the battery exploded, in such a situation that if repairs had been made it would have been necessary to postpone. However, with this diminution of power, the Doctor determined to go ahead, and started the car. It ran backward and forward, a few hundred rods, at a rate of about five or six miles per hour. The day was cloudy and unpropitious.

SMALL POX. We regret to learn that five cases of this loathsome and much dreaded disease have occurred within a few days past in the town of Washington—two of which are said to be convalescent, and the other three are not considered dangerous.

Pecuniary measures have been taken by the authorities of this place and Greenville to prevent its introduction. *Tarborough Press.*

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B——, a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bed-room.

During the evening, Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual, previous to retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all slept soundly, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking perhaps that the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror, on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies were torn asunder, and on going nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing.

The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when, to his horror and amazement, he perceived the missing body sitting upright in the corner.

Poor Dr. B——, at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him; whichever way he moved, these dreadful eyes still followed him.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated step by step, one hand holding the candle the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained; but there is no escape, the spectre has risen and followed him, whose livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night, seem to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this climax of terror, the doctor loudly exclaimed—

'Whoever you are, leave me!'

At this, the spectre let go his hold, and moaned feebly these words—

'Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!'

The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained, little by little, his composure. He explained to the criminal, who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of his family.

"Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" exclaimed the criminal. 'If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold the second time. In the name of humanity save me from death!'

The good doctor then rose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way then was to get him into the country; so, having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left the town early, accompanied by his *protege* whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor, having relieved his wants by a small sum of money, the grateful creature left him, with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence, Dr. B—— had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well-dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he were Dr. B——, of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner, which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner, the merchant, having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Well, I remember you well, and your features will never be obliterated from my memory, for to you I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserter? On leaving you, I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business, I succeeded him, and became his son-in-law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man! consider henceforth my house, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours."

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expressions of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family, who came to join them.

Blackwood's Magazine.

PRESIDENTS AND PREMIERS. The existing condition of public affairs in England, France, and the United States, presents some singular features of resemblance in certain leading points. England is governed by an accidental ministry; France is in the same condition; and in the United States the government is in the hands of an acting President, without any probability of permanence after a couple of years. Although France and the United States are republics, and Great Britain is a monarchy, the actual governments of the three countries are entirely under the control of popular impulse and popular events; so much so as to place their political power in a state of singular and unexampled transition. In this country, our present government—understanding by that the President and the cabinet—seems to be more engaged in unofficial business,—such as looking out for a rainy day, or electioneering for the next Presidency,—than in attending to their proper duties, of a more important character. In our executive government we have no less than three candidates for the succession—Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Corwin—and how many more there are, in both houses of Congress, and out of it, we can't tell; but the number would amount to fifty, sixty, or perhaps a hundred, of all kinds. The President of France is also a candidate for re-election, and the whole action, of his government, and of parties in the National Assembly, seems to be directed with reference to the succession, in pretty much the same way as it is in this country. England is not an exception. The present ministry of Lord John Russell is allowed to remain in power until some new premier shows himself capable of concerting measures, and of collecting sufficient strength, to enable him to go before the people, with a dissolution of Parliment and a new election. Thus, it seems that the spirit of the age affects the three principal governments of the world in the same way, without distinction of form. The United States is a federal republic; France is a kind of democratic despotism; and the government of England is a species of monarchy, mixed with aristocracy and democracy in due proportions. Yet all these governments are more or less influenced and controlled by the same elements, fashioned by the same course of action, allowing for the modifications of soil climate, and cookery. This spirit, which thus governs governments, was originated by the newspaper press of the three countries, and makes itself felt through the press. The period is not far distant—if, indeed, it has not already come—when the press will be stronger than any form of government, and will in fact be the government of every civilized country, and not, through the forms of government as they now exist, for the welfare of the people. *N. Y. Herald.*

The decease of Commodore Barron advances Commodore Charles Stewart the old Ironside of the Navy to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from $3,500 to $4,500 per annum.

EARTH'S ROTATION RENDERED VISIBLE.

Who is there that has not heard men deny long since the days of Galileo, (says the Richmond Times,) the fact of the earth's rotation on its axis? We, at least, have known more than one instance of stubborn incredulity, and, if the truth could be disclosed, we suspect about half of every civilized community, to say nothing of the savages, believe, in their hearts, that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirable, not merely as a contribution to science, but for the purpose of dissipating popular error. The last advices from Europe contain descriptions of a remarkably beautiful and ingenious experiment, which may now be seen in Paris, and may actually be said to make the rotation of the earth visible to the naked eye. We subjoin an account of it, though not a perfectly satisfactory one, from a London paper, which, with a highly discreditable jealousy, fails to mention the name of the inventor, who is M. Foucalt, a young French Savant who was, recently, very near receiving the high honor of being chosen as the successor of Gay Lassac in the Academy of Sciences. If his reputation rested on nothing beside this experiment, his name would be indelibly written on the roll of fame.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives a translation of M. Foucalt's exposition of his experiment, which we have not by us as we write. It may aid the reader, however, to state, in addition to the explanations of the London Globe, that the great principle of the pendulum in its simple form of a ball suspended by a wire or thread, supposed to be a mere line without weight, is that when the ball is once put in motion, it will vibrate *in the same plane*, in reference to absolute space, without respect to any change of position in the opposite extremity of the wire, or the point of suspension. If the earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours, the point of suspension of such a pendulum must, of course, in that time, describe a circle. But, if the ball of a pendulum, capable of vibrating for twenty hours, moves during that whole period in the same plane in which it starts, the revolution of the earth must cause the ball to describe at every vibration over a horizontal surface beneath it, a slightly different line, until, in six hours, its *apparent* plane of vibration shall have described a quadrant, in twelve a semicircle, and in twenty-four a complete circle. M. Foucalt verified this reasoning, by the extremely simple contrivance described in the following article, and by means of which one may see as direct an effect of the earth's rotation, as the apparent revolution of the sun, but which it is impossible to explain with that hypothesis.

[From the London Globe, April 5.]

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE. The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, nevertheless even the natural philosopher himself cannot regard the present experiment without feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomenon by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, this experiment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrical with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre.

Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is that a line traced upon the table by a point prejecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table, from minute to minute and from hour to hour, so that if such point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during twenty-four hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15 deg., being the twenty-fourth part of the circumference. Now this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practised eye of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has, in common with the earth, under the pendulum, between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball or rather the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations.

Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre; but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless; the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table, is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in twenty-four hours round its own centre, for although the table be turned, in common with the surface of the earth, round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it.

PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND. The following is a list of Prime Ministers who have held office under the British government during the past century. There are names among them that will forever fill a conspicuous place in the history of the world:

Appointed.			Time in Office. yrs.	days.
1754, April	5,	Duke of Newcastle,	8	53
1762, May	29,	Earl of Bute,		322
1763, April	16,	G. Grenville,	2	87
1765, July	12,	Marquis of Rockingham,	1	21
1765, Aug.	2,	Duke of Grafton,	3	179
1770, Jan.	28,	Lord North,	12	34
1782, March	3,	Marquis of Rockingham,		132
1782, July	13,	Earl of Shelburne,		266
1783, April	5,	Duke of Portland,		260
1783, Dec'r	27,	William Pitt,	17	80
1801, Mar.	17,	Lord Sidmouth,	3	56
1804, May	12,	William Pitt,	1	241
1805, Jan.	8,	Lord Grenville,	1	64
1807, Mar.	13,	Duke of Portland,	3	102
1810, June	23,	Spencer Percival,	1	350
1812, June	8,	Earl of Liverpool,	14	307
1827, April	11,	George Canning,		121
1827, Aug.	10,	Lord Goderich,		168
1828, Jan.	25,	Duke of Wellington,	2	301
1830, Nov.	22,	Earl Grey,	3	231
1834, July	11,	Lord Melbourne,		126
1834, Nov.	16,	Duke of Wellington,		22
1834, Dec.	8,	Sir Robert Peel,		131
1835, April	18,	Lord Melbourne,	6	136
1841, Sept.	3,	Sir Robert Peel,	4	97
1845, Dec.	10,	Lord John Russell,		10
1845, Dec.	20,	Sir Robert Peel,		188
1846, June	26,	Lord John Russell,	4	240

INSULT TO JENNY LIND. A despatch from Pittsburg, dated on Saturday, gives the following as the reason why Jenny Lind did not give a second concert in that city:

"Some mischievous boys threw a few pebbles into the window of Jenny's dressing room and at her carriage, on her return home—consequently she left for Baltimore this morning instead of singing as announced. This has caused great disappointment and regret, as some hundreds of persons came to the city on purpose to hear her. The Pittsburghers are all greatly grieved. However nothing less than the insulting of the most amiable Queen of Song could have been expected from the children of those people who were silly enough to elect such a crazy person as Joe Barker to the mayoralty."

PROSPECT OF A MONEY CRISIS.

The public mind at this moment is in a state most favorable for an expansion of credits, and the inflation is progressing with frightful rapidity. Nine millions of dollars will soon be afloat in this market. A new issue of certificates will absorb that amount of capital which is now actively employed in other channels, and which forms, no doubt, the basis of *credits for four or five times that sum.* To fill the *vacuum created* by this drain of capital, a new issue of *credits, in some shape,* must be made, and the *aggregate expansion* increased, probably much beyond the *sum* withdrawn. This is only one item. Nearly *every State* in the Union has added more or less to *its indebtedness*; and the mania extends from *States, through* all the ramifications of government—*country, city, town and village*—down to all kinds of incorporated institutions, companies and individuals. One universal feeling animates every member of the community; and speculation, extravagance and expenditure, in every way, is practised, apparently with impunity. The manufacturer of paper promises to pay has already been carried to an enormous extent, and the supply is increasing at a most rapid rate. It has obtained such an impetus, and so little thought is given to the future, that it is impossible to arrest it, but in the usual way. The mania must pass through all its stages, and end in a collapse that will sweep away every vestige of thousands who have been most affected. There is so much excitement in the public mind, caused by the large receipts from California, and by the expectation that the supply from that source is not only inexhaustible, but that the production annually, will contiue as large as already realized, that it is useless to attempt to stem the tide which is setting so many, so powerfully and rapidly to the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Like a fever in the human system, it must run its course, whatever may be the result. When we consider what a weak foundation this enormous and rapidly increasing expansion of public and private credits rests upon, we are alarmed, and wonder at the extraordinary infatuation with which men, possessing, apparently, a moderate quantity of ordinary common sense, rush headlong into ruin and distress. The entire structure of credits is built upon a quicksand, and we should not be surprised any moment to see it tumble to the ground, with a crash greater than that of any former period within our financial or commercial history. For the purpose of showing what a condition we are in at this moment—of illustrating the truth of our remarks, and the force of our predictions—we annex a table exhibiting the indebtedness of each State in the Union, and of the General Government, at the latest date.

FINANCES OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—PUBLIC DEBTS.

United States	$64,228,238	Arkansas	3,862,172
Maine	979,000	Tennessee	3,337,856
Massachusetts	8,091,047	Kentucky	4,531,913
New York	23,937,249	Ohio	19,173,223
New Jersey	62,596	Michigan	2,849,939
Pennsylvania	40,424,737	Indiana	6,556,437
Maryland	15,900,000	Illinois	16,612,795
Virginia	14,400,507	Missouri	956,261
North Carolina	977,000	Iowa	55,000
South Carolina	3,622,039		
Georgia	1,903,472	Total, 1850	$275,480,676
Alabama	10,385,938	Total, 1843	198,818,736
Mississippi	7,271,707		
Louisiana	16,238,131	Increase in se-	
Texas	11,050,201	ven years	$76,761,940

This shows an increase of about thirty per cent. in seven years; and returns for 1851 will show an addition to the public indebtedness of more than forty millions of dollars. New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina, have granted, or are about granting their credit to works of internal improvement, by which the debt of each will be largely increased. We must add to this enormous amount at least seventy-five millions of dollars for the debts of cities and counties in all sections of the country, for which bonds are issued. This makes the indebtedness of governments, great and small, in the United States, at this moment, nearly four hundred millions of dollars. The debts of railroad and canal companies in the United States, for which bonds have been issued, and are floating about the money markets, amount to full eighty millions of dollars. The banks have been expanding rapidly, and every month adds millions to their loans and discounts. The loans at the present time of the banks cannot be less than four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The reports published by the Secretary of the Treasury make the aggregate $412,733,004, and many of the returns included in the aggregate were dated four and six months previous to January 1851. The aggregate amount of bonds of incorporated companies—of the general and State governments—of cities and counties—and of paper promises to pay held by the banks, cannot be much below *one thousand millions of dollars,* as shown by the annexed table:

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS—1851.

General and State Governments, 1851,	$375,480,676 15
General and State Government increase since 1850,	40,000,000 00
Bonded debts of cities and counties, 1851,	75,000,000 00
Bonded debts of Rail Road and Canal companies, 1851,	80,000,000 00
Loans and discounts of Banks in the United States, 1851,	450,000,000 00
Total, 1851,	$920,480,676 15

This is independent of the immense amount of paper floating about the country, in the hands of invdividuals. The amount included in the above table comprises the bonded debts of the various governments and incorporated companies, and the amount of paper discounted in all the banks. We have made no attempt to estimate the total extent of credits in existence. It is probably double, at least, the above aggregate. The great speculative years, 1835, 1836, and 1837, could not compare with the present. We are at this moment in a more expanded condition than ever before, and there are more than sixty millions of bonded securities for the construction of rail roads, canals, plank-roads, and other works of internal improvement, ready to be negotiated at some rate. Individuals have by no means been behind corporations or incorporations. Every one that had any credit has been running into debt. All sorts of extravagance is the order of the day. Five, ten and fifteen dollars are paid for a ticket to a concert, without a second thought. Three thousand dollars for a carriage and pair is considered nothing. One hundred thousand dollars for a house up town, and furniture, is not considered unreasonable, and everything else at the same rate, is paid by those who have more credit than capital, more pride than brains. The people of the South have, in consequence of the high prices paid for their staple product, been enormously extravagant, and have, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of their crops, exceeded their incomes, in expenditures, full as much as in any previous year. The success of Jenny Lind's concerts show this. In the face of this artificial, inflated state of things, what would be the effect of a great fall in the price of cotton, or a falling off in the receipts of gold from California? That both of these events will be realized, we have not the slightest doubt. The enormous prices which have been paid for cotton during the past year will stimulate cultivation, and the probability is that before at welve-month elapses, the raw material will be nearly as low as it ever was. We have taken the cream off the gold mines of California, and while the supply of dust will be largely reduced, the expansion of credits here, which has been carred up upon the basis furnished by California, must go on until it is arrested by a wide spread revulsion. *New York Herald.*

GENNERAL SCOTT'S OPINION OF AMIN BEY. The Toledo *Blade* tells the following characteristic anecdote:

When the Turkish ambassador was introduced to General Scott, his interpreter said:

"This is General Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane—and the officer that whipped the Mexicans, and"—

"Stop, stop," replied Amin Bey, arresting the interpreter in the midst of his speech, and he made some remarks to the interpreter in the Turkish language, which that individual thus rendered to the General:

"He stopped me, General, to say that he knew you—that you are the greatest General in the world."

After a moment's pause, the General turned to a friend standing by, and in the blandest manner observed: "He is a very intelligent gentleman."

The happiness of a child is, perhaps, the only perfect earthly pleasure. Do not attempt to improve perfection, or you will certainly destroy it. If you see a child unhappy you may readily interfere, perhaps with good effect: but when he is happy, in the name of humanity let him alone.

"WHY, BLESS HER, LET HER GO."

Some time ago I fell in love!
With pretty Mary Jane;
But I did hope that by and by
She'd love me back again.
Alas! my hopes, adawning bright,
Were all at once made dim;
She saw a chap—I don't know where;
And fell in love with him!

Next time we met—(now, how it was
I don't pretend to say;)
But when my chair mov'd up by her's,
Why, her's would move away.
Before, I always got a kiss,
(I own with some small fuss;)
But now, forsooth, for love not fun,
'Twas none come-at-a-buss!

Well, there we sat—and when we spoke,
Our conversation dwelt
On every thing beneath the sun,
Except what most we felt.
Enjoying this delightful mood,
Who then should just step in,
But he, of all the world whom I
Would rather see than him!

And he would sit down by her side;
And she could—all the while
He pressed her hand within his own—
Upon him sweetly smile;
And she could pluck a rose for him,
So fresh, and bright, and red,
And gave me one, which hours ago,
Was shrunk, and pale, and dead.

And she could freely, gladly sing
The songs he did request;
The ones I asked were just the ones
She always did detest.
I rose to leave—and "She'd be glad
To have me longer stay!"
No doubt of it! No doubt they wept
To see me go away!

I sat me down. I thought profound,
This maxim wise I drew;
It's easier far to like a girl,
Than make a girl like you.
But, after all, I don't believe
My heart will break with wo;
If she's a mind to love "that chap,"
Why, bless her, let her go!

THE PILOT MOUNTAIN,

A SUMMER RETREAT.

THIS GRAND CURIOSITY is situated in Surry county, two miles west of the Stokes and Surry line, and near the main road leading from Germanton and Salem to Rockford, 18 miles from Germanton and 25 miles from Rockford.

The Pilot Mountain House, 1½ miles from the pinnacle, has been newly fitted up for the approaching season, and no expense or attention will be spared to render enjoyment to visiters who may be pleased to seek health or pleasure at the Pilot Mountain.

One mile from the house is a fine mineral spring, and a good carriage road leading to it.

The ascent to the pinnacle has been rendered perfectly safe, and comparatively easy, by ladders made for the purpose. The view from this point is the grandest spectacle in North Carolina if not in the whole southern country, being a huge shaft run up 1800 feet into the blue etherial arch, from a comparatively level surrounding surface, and embracing the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, from the peaks of Otto to the north 80 miles, to the Table Rock in South Carolina, 100 miles including within the range Paris Mountain, Spartanburg district, and both peaks of King's Mountain in York district.

The large number of visiters to this grand curiosity has greatly increased within a few years, and the subscriber can assure the public that all who come shall enjoy themselves so far as depends upon him. The number of visiters during the last season, as shown by the register, was between three and four hundred.

A good Guide to conduct visiters up the pinnacle, and to point out the different and distant objects, will always be in attendance.

Travellers passing over the Blue Ridge, by Mount Airy, will lose but little in time or distance, by calling at Pilot Mountain House.

The purity of the air, the excellence of the water, and the beautiful scenery, never fails to invigorate the enervated and the invalid, and to make robust the man of health.

The plank road from Fayetteville west (now completed to Carthage) will go to Salem, within 25 miles of the mountain, and if extended, will probably go within a mile of it. Sixty miles of it will be completed this summer, bringing the traveller nearly half way to the mountain.

His prices are very moderate, as he wishes to encourage and induce the people of the State to visit this one of their grandest curiosities. WM. GILLAM.

Pilot Mountain, April 15, 1851. 865—tf.

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock in the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company," will be opened from this date until the 25th of May next, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to-wit.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Hon. Robert Strange, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean J. W. Pearce, J. G. Shepherd, Joel Williams, John C. Williams and D. G. McRae.

At Raleigh, under the direction of E. P. Guion, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Seaton Gales and Wm. W. Holden.

At Smithfield, under the direction of J. W. Evans, Ashley Saunders, and Duncan McPherson.

Upper part of Johnson, under the direction of A. J. Leach, John McLean, and Linn Sanders.

Lower part of Wake, under the direction of Adam G. Banks, Stephen Stephenson, Samuel Whitaker, and Dr. John H. Jones.

At Flea Hill, Cumberland, under the direction of Joel Williams, David McNeill, and N. K. McDuffie.

At Averasboro, under the direction of D. J. McAlister, John C. Smith, Neill S. Stewart, and Wm. T. Smith.

At Kingsbury, under the

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

☞ The Editor of this paper will be necessarily absent from his post for about two weeks.

THE CENTRAL AND GASTON ROADS.

We copy the following from the last Hornet's Nest, without, of course, endorsing or disapproving any thing it contains. We are anxious, however, that all sides should be heard, reserving to ourselves the right to express our own views, from time to time, in our own way. The Nest says:

"It is now thought that the Gaston Road will go down, and believed by the investigating, by men who look before they think, and think well before they speak, that the Central Road depends so much upon the Gaston Road, that the failure of the latter is but the index of the former's failure. We arrive at the same conclusion from the comparison which follows.

The Central Road is to be about 220 miles long, say to Raleigh 160 miles, which distance answers all the purposes of our remarks. The Wilmington Road is about the same, say 160. Suppose the road to be finished from Charlotte to Raleigh and in operation. The Gaston road we suppose still to be in operation. The Central road has cost $3,000,000. Take the income in through travel upon the Wilmington road and suppose it will amount to the same on the Central road, $193,706 67. The way travel 5 per cent. more than on the Wilmington road, $65,501 80. Mails, rents, etc., the same, $80,954 81, Freights $71,071 26. The whole making $411,244 54, a very pretty income, but we may safely set the freight down at $15,000 more, making the snug sum of $426,244 54. Take from this amount the interest payable on the money the road cost, $180,000, and there remain $231,244 54. Deduct for ordinary and extraordinary expenses the Wilmington last year expenditures, less about $25,000, and we have a balance of $35,224 54, a very pretty remainder for profits, but still only something like 4 per cent.

Let us look at another phase of the subject. We lose in consequence of the failure of the Gaston road the through travel and great mail, amounting, with a deduction from the Wilmington estimate, to $230,000 swamping our previously esttmated profits and putting the road or the State in debt about $150,000 annually.

From this view of the matter, somewhat hastily gone over, it is true, but in which a large margin has been allowed for the success of the road in connection with the Gaston road and a small estimate taken without the connection, it will be seen that so greatly does the Central road depend upon the Raleigh and Gaston one, that the failure of the latter will drive all prudent men from any participation in the former ruinous project.

Lose, say we, the through travel and the Great Mail from the Central road, and it would just pay enough for it to meet such a fate, as 'snakes heads' and rotten timbers show upon the Gaston road."

The newspaper press must have latitude—"*elbow-room*" upon all questions of this character. Discussion elicits truth, and truth and sound conclusions are just the results at which we are all aiming.

"QUIET" FOR A TIME.

We make the following extract from a letter in the Washington Republic, dated Boston, April 24:

"The most dangerous men among us, who, by the eternal repetition of their madness and folly, have gotten to believe the whole of it, are quiet here just at this moment; but they will doubtless break forth again. Their minds have lost their tension by straining upon one idea. I heard, the other day, that a friend of Wendell Phillips told him the best lawyers, connecting his incendiary talk with consequent overt acts, believed he had committed treason, and was liable to be hanged. 'The very thing I want,' he exclaimed in great excitement."

We can perceive no great difference between Wendell Phillips and the State of Massachusetts. The people of that State, through their Legislature, have made it a penal offence in any of their officers to aid in capturing an escaped slave, and have denied the use of their prisons to secure the slave after he is taken; and on the back of this they have just elected Sumner to the Senate. We told our readers, in our last, who Sumner is. He occupies the same platform with Garrison and Wendell Phillips; and we fear they have the State of Massachusetts for their company.

These fiends incarnate are "quiet" just now, but they "will break forth again." So we go. The South is to have no repose—such a thing as rest and "quiet" to her, is to be but a bubble and a dream. Such a state of things cannot long continue. "If *that* be treason, make the most of it!"

SUMNER'S ELECTION.

The "Commonwealth," a Freesoil paper of Boston, comments as follows upon the election of Sumner:

"This is one of a series of victories which will make *this indestructible Union* the pride and joy of the world. It will raise the drooping hopes of the slave, and of the slaveless white men of the South. It will give courage to the thousands of true men at the South, who, like Cassius M. Clay, are longing to throw off the chain of the slaveholder. *It will electrify the freemen of the North. It will seal the death warrant of the Fugitive Slave Law!*"

The day the "death-warrant of the fugitive-slave law" is "sealed" will also seal the fate of this Union. Repeal that law, and millions of Southern men will go about dissolving this Union as in the performance of a sacred duty. As sure as God lives, this is so! If the Union, then, is to be destroyed, the North, and *not* the South, will do it.

We copy to-day, from the New York Herald and the Baltimore Sun, an account of the arrest of some of the supposed leaders in the second Cuban expedition, and also some account of the movements at Washington on the subject. The Republic, and other organs of Mr. Fillmore, triumphanly announce that Cuba is "prepared to repel the invaders." The President certainly displays much energy in protecting Spanish interests and in guarding Spanish despotism.

The Richmond Times says at an auction sale of stocks at Washington, on Wednesday last, $5,000 Virginia six per cent brought one per cent premium. The credit of Virginia is nearly as good as that of North Carolina. At a recent sale of State Bonds in this State, the premium paid by purchasers was *over* one per cent. Some of the bids were one, one and a half and two and three quarters, to five.

The month of May opens with a genial atmosphere and refreshing showers. We think the fruit in this region is now safe from all injury by the frost. The yield will be an abundant one.

POSITION OF JUDGE WADE.

The Hon. B. F. Wade, the new Whig Senator from Ohio, has addressed a letter to a citizen of New-Lisbon, defining his position, and the course he intends to pursue. The following extract from this letter we find in the "Palladium" of that place:

"First, then, I am a Whig, always a Whig, and nothing else—a Whig, because I believe the best interests of our country are connected with the success of that party; always too much devoted to the party to see it lend itself to the furtherance of measures which I cannot approve without an endeavor to prevent its so doing. It shall be my endeavor truly to represent this great State, and not any particular section of it. I shall to the best of my ability, rebuke any attempted encroachment of Slavery into territory now free, or any haughty and insolent attempt to overcome the Free States by threats of 'dissolution of the Union,' or any measures intended to insult Northern feeling. You know that I am hostile to the 'compromise measures,' so called, and especially the 'fugitive law;' but I shall endeavor to deal fairly with the South. I do not intend to be an agitator, but while Slavery will consent to remain within her own States, without attempted agression, I shall feel no disposition to interfere with her; in that I intend to be a true Whig. I regret to see a disposition in any part of this State to engraft the compromise measures upon the doctrines of the Whig party; the attempt to make these measures a test of Whiggery would be to destroy the party, on the Reserve at least. Whereas, if the Whigs of the South and middle portions of the State could be made a little more tolerant upon this subject, we should be able to act together next fall as of old."

What does the Hillsborough Recorder say to that? Is Judge Wade still, in the estimation of that paper, a "conservative" and "national" Whig? *Does the Recorder march in the same ranks with this man?* Is he not as infamous an Abolitionist as Seward or Sumner? We pause for a reply.

A GOOD THING.

We find the following good thing in a late number of the New York Herald:

"All other movements indicate a nervous and trembling condition of the system. They seem fearful that they will put their hands out so far from them that they cannot pull them in without burning their fingers; but the Scott movement is so determined, that they mean to put him into the White House any how, or in any shape—either as President, Emperor, Sultan, or Czar. It would indeed be a droll thing if General Scott should be President, after all his hasty plates of soup. In 1840 we supported him for two years, and might have had him nominated if it had not been—not for his hasty soup, but—for his hasty tongue and pen. We do not see how the democrats can make any strong headway against him, unless they bring a military man into the field. They have General Houston, General Pillow, General Butler, General Lane, General Quitman, (by the way, one of the best of them,) and, we may add General Tom Thumb, who are generals. But who among them will be able to compete with the glory and inches of General Scott? The most even contest, we believe, would be between General Scott and General Houston. In intellect and inches they are nearly of a size. General Houston, however, has the advantage over General Scott in one military point. He commenced the Mexican war and caught General Santa Anna, who, at that time, had two legs. General Scott finished the Mexican war, but could not catch General Santa Anna, though at that time he had but one leg. General Houston, then, in pure military glory, is one leg in advance of Scott, as he caught General Santa Anna when he had two good running legs, while, with one leg only, he got away from General Scott and his army of 20,000 men."

The above point, about the legs, would be a capital Whig argument in a Presidential campaign.

This hit of the Herald will cause many a hearty laugh. We copy it for its fun, without endorsing any of its statements or conclusions.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The last Richmond Enquirer, speaking the of Annual Meeting of the National Medical Association in Charleston, says:

"Many of our physicians will this week set out for Charleston, S. C., to attend the annual meeting of the National Medical Society of the Union, which will convene on Tuesday next. Upwards of twenty members of the Northern faculty have passed through Richmond on their way thither—stopping in this city for a brief period—among them the distinguished Dr. Warren of Boston, to whom were addressed the admirable letters of Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, on the happy condition of Southern slaves and on the patriotic duty of the Northern people touching this subject. On Monday evening next, by a singular coincidence, will also assemble in Charleston, S. C., a Convention of delegates from all the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina. We trust that the presence and harmonious action of so many enlightened men, from all parts of the Union, collected to devise measures for the success of science and the interest and honor of the medical profession of the entire confederacy, will have a happy influence upon the deliberations of the South Carolina Convention, a great many of whom, we fear, are for rushing into the torrent of separate State secession. May their influence throw oil on the troubled waters, and put off the angry measure of disunion, and may the counsels of Senator Butler, and Messrs. Orr and Wallace, who have advanced the strongest arguments why South Carolina should not, in contempt of all the advice of her sister Southern States, secede alone, be heeded!"

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI. That paragon of a monarch, the "woolly-headed" Faustin Soulouque, the high and mighty Emperor of Hayti, according to the latest news we print this morning, from the Port au Prince, has been venturing some further manifestations of his dislike of this country and government. Indemnity for the imprisonment of the Captain of the brig Leander, we see, has been refused, but on what pretence is not stated. Whether the American squadron will enforce the demand or not, we are not advised. The impression among the Haytians was that it would. *New York Express.*

Mr. Fillmore is very active in preventing Americans from aiding the down-trodden Cubans in their efforts for liberty—what will he do with the negro Emperor of Hayti, who, it appears, has insulted the dignity of this country? Will he issue a *Proclamation* against him?

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

No less than eleven fine Steamers will leave this country for England during the month of May, with cargoes of human beings for the World's Fair. The programme is as follows:

Steamer.	*For.*	*From.*
May 6th, Humboldt,	Southampton,	New York.
" 7th, Asia,	Liverpool,	"
" 7th, Lafayette,	"	Phila.
" 10th, Pacific,	"	New York.
" 14th, Niagara,	"	Boston.
" 15th, City of Glasgow,	"	Phila.
" 17th, Hermann,	Southampton	New York.
" 21st, Europa,	Liverpool,	"
" 24th, Arctic,	"	"
" 28th, Cambria,	"	"
" 31st, Franklin,	Southampton,	New York.

The Englishman, Thompson, came to Boston, to agitate against the Constitution of the country, and the Common Council of Boston gave him Faneuil Hall to do it in. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was about entering "the cradle of liberty," to defend the Constitution of the country, and its doors were shut, by the Aldermen of Boston, against him. So says the New York Express. True enough, and this is a fine commentary, on the people of Boston.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS are quarrelling about the *per capita* distribution of the money, the question at issue being whether in the division of the money the heirs of legal representatives of those who are dead shall share equally with the living. The Cherokees hold all their lands in common, and are only entitled the privilege of selling the improvements they make while the land according to the laws can never be disposed of.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Seven days later from Europe.—Affairs in England.—From India and the Cape of Good Hope.—Decline in Cotton.

HALIFAX, April 29, 11 P. M. The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, and London dates to the 18th inst. She brings 42 passengers, seven of whom are for Halifax. The steamer Franklin arrived at Cowes on April 18, at 3 P. M. The City of Glasgow sailed on the 16th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers. Hon. Mr. Clemson, Minister at Brussels, is among the number. The Arctic arrived at 7 P. M. on the 15th.

ENGLAND. Parliament has adjourned till after the Easter holidays, and will meet again on the 28th. The Queen will open the great exhibition in State, and the public will be excluded during the ceremony.

An insurrection had broken out, headed by the Duke of Saldinia in Vincimpia. The insurgents were 5000 strong. The King had taken command of the royal troops.

Nothing of interest occured in Parliament previous to adjournment. Upon the motion for going into committee on the assessed taxes, Mr. D. Israeli moved a resolution of which he had previously given notice, that in any relief granted by adjustment of taxation, that due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the agricultural interest. He commented with severity on the course pursued by the government during the session with reference to the agricultural interest, by refusing to relieve the distress they acknowledged to exist, disappointing the hopes the farmers had entertained from expressions in the royal speech. He intimated before he sat down, that he would agree to the repeal of the widow tax, but would oppose to the utmost the imposition of any income tax upon farmers—which was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists. Mr. Latouchere replied, and argued that the relief afforded the agricultural classes by the repeal of the window tax and the modification of the house tax, would be greater than that which would result from the measures originally proposed for that object, or that would be given by the repeal of the income tax, as recommended by Mr. Herrier.

Lord John Russell complained of the dissensions produced in the country by those motions which, when brought forward, disclaimed any intention of changing the free trade policy. Upon a division, there were found for the motion 250, against it 263.

Lord Stanley presented a petition from the inhabitants of British Guiana, praying for an entire change in the representation system.

Earl Grey agreed with the noble Lord that Guiana should enjoy free institutions as soon as she was fit to receive them.

The Income tax bill will pass to its second reading when Parliament reassembles on the 28th.

INDIA. The overland mail had arrived. The political news is unimportant. Business at Bombay was steady, but inactive. Canton freights were £1 10s. A decline was expected.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Late accounts state that the British had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffrs at Kent river, but there was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

MARKETS. *Brown & Shipley's Circular.* Liverpool, April 17th. The business in cotton for the week ending to-day, reports a heavy cotton market, with a decline of ⅛d per lb. on American descriptions since the last steamer, and ¼d since our circular of the 8th instant. The market is in a depressed state, and prices considered nominal, as it is impossible to effect sales in quantity even at an ⅛d below our quotations. Public opinion is decidedly against the market in consequence of the large receipts at American ports. The stock of cotton in this port is 527,000 bales, of which 362,000 are American, against 570,000 bales last year, of which 365,000 were American.

Trade in Manchester was dull. There was less doing in goods and yarns, and prices had a downward tendency.

The corn market is dull, the receipts from France having been overwhelming. The receipts at this port alone, from that country, have amounted to 40,000 barrels, and the quantity on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are nominal. Western canal flour, 19 a 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s 6d a 21s 6d, and dull of sale; Ohio and Canadian, 20s a 20s 6d, and some 18s a 19s per barrel. White Indian corn, 33s; yellow, 31s a 32s; mixed, 30s 6d a 31s per quarter. Wheat, 5s 4d for red, and 6s a 6s 2d per 70 lbs. for white. Indian corn meal, 14s 6d per barrel.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 19. The market for cotton is gloomy. Influenced by the advices of the Arctic, buyers obtained a further concession of ⅛d. Sales of the week 25,400 bales.

Breadstuffs. The corn market is dull. Western Canal flour 19s a 20s; wheat, 5s a 5s 8d per 70 lbs. for red, and 6s a 6s 2d for white; corn 30s a 33s; Indian meal 14s 6d.

Money Market. American Stocks remain unchanged; English securities very steady. During the week the variation does not exceed 1s 8d. Consols closed at 97⅞; on account, 97 a 97⅛.

Provisions. Transactions in beef unimportant; pork moves slowly; bacon is not active; lard firm. Tallow unchanged. Cheese in moderate request.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, put forth in consequence of a new attempt at the invasion of Cuba, which has been rumored for the last few weeks, would give some weight to that report, did we not recollect what sort of Administration is now at the head of our affairs. Millard Fillmore is the "pale reflex" of the Regency's folly. He starts at shadows, and among realities he has proven himself an imbecile. The present rumors about Cuba are more baseless than shadows. No sensible person pays the slightest attention to them. The buccaneering attempt of Lopez, which did really take place a year or so ago, found no obstacle in the Whig Administration. And when it was all over, those really engaged in it were allowed to pass untouched, while a number of the most distinguished, worthy and sober citizens of the South, who never had lot or part in it, were dragged from their homes and put upon trial like so many malefactors, before the Federal Court of Louisiana. The majesty of a sovereign State was insulted, her rights laughed to scorn, and her Governor dragged at the heels of Federal power. This was what the Administration did in the South, while Boston in the North was resisting the laws which Vice President Fillmore had sworn to maintain. His procalmation is put out on these vague stories, for no other purpose we can conceive of, than to fill up the measure of popular scorn for himself and his party.

We copy the foregoing forcible and well-timed remarks from the Richmond Examiner. They are true to the letter, and exhibit the present Federal Administration in anything but an enviable light. When will the Federal leaders learn wisdom?

CHEAP PROOF PRESS. Learning that Mr. E. S. Zevelley, of Pleasant Grove, near Cumberland, in Maryland, had invented a very cheap Proof Press, we ordered one from him, and have found in to answer all the purposes of a Press which formerly cost from $40 to $50. Printers in need of a Proof Press, by enclosing $10 to Mr. Zevelley, and directing their letters to his residence as above mentioned, will in a few days find that we have said no more than is due.

If we mistake not, Mr. Zevelley is a native of this State, and printed a paper in this City, some years since.

THE COTTON CROP. Letters from the South, state that the plant is up and in a flourishing condition, and though the nights have been cool, there has been no frost to injure the young plants, as there was in the spring of last year, and of the year before that. The high price, and great profit obtained by the planters, has no doubt stimulated the cultivation of a great quantity of land, and with a fair season, we may look for a crop much exceeding that of any previous year, and fully up to the abillity of the whole force of the plantations to gather and prepare for market. The present downward tendency of prices bids fair to cotinue some time. *N. Y. Express.*

FROST. We were visited, on Tuesday morning last, by a slight frost which, in some places did considerable damage to the cotton. We have heard of no serious damage to wheat and other growing crops. Judging from present appearances, we should predict a short cotton crop in this county. Independent of the frost, the late heavy rains have so incrusted the earth that it is next to impossible for that now in the ground to force its way through the surface. Many of our planters have ploughed up and planted new on this account.

Washington (Ga.) Gazette, 24th inst.

THE CUBAN INVASION.

From the N. Y. Herald of Sunday.

At an early hour yesterday, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States marshal, assisted by his efficient deputies, Messrs. Tallmadge, Thompson, Brown, Rakielwitz, and Walsh, was busily engaged in the arrangement of plans to effect the arrest of the alleged ringleaders of the Cuban expedition, the facts of which we have previous alluded to; but in order to obtain the correct information as to whom the parties were, said to be engaged in this enterprise, it was found expedient to adopt a method by which it could be ascertained with certainty; and in order to effect that object, Deputy Rakielewitz disguised himself as one of the emigrant Germans, and proceeded to South Amboy, and there mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarcation. On conversing in German with these men, the officer soon ascertained the names of certain persons in New York who were said to be the leading parties in the contemplated invasion.

Accordingly, five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the United States commissioner, before whom certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following-named persons:

John L. O'Sullivan, son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers; Wm. T. Rogers, jr. nephew of the said Dr. Rogers; Captain Lews, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burtnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity.

All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the last arrest being made about 8 o'clock. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the southern district of New York, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the said United States against the territory or dominions of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid, contrary to the compact of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1848."

The parties above named, as arrested were at once conveyed before the marshal, where they were detained, and commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting some two or three hours the messenger returned saying the commissioner could not be found. A messenger was then despatched for commissioner Bridgham, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the district attorney, and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of $30,000 to answer the charge at court. Dr. Rogers, who had been sent for, then entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nephew, Wm. T. Rogers; and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burtnett was allowed to depart in custody of the deputy marshal until Monday; and Capt. Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day the marshal applied for a detachment of marines to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. Commodore Salters forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore St.

From the Baltimore Sun.

MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON. The following items relative to information and movements at Washington, in connexion with the contemplated Cuban invasion, are of interest. The steam-frigate Susquehana, Capt. Aulic, is ordered to be in readiness to frustrate the expedition.

The Spanish Minister had a long interview with the President on Friday, in relation to the meditated attack upon Cuba. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were sent for, and remained during the interview. In addition to instructions to the marshal and other officers, the vessels of the home squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost, if not wholly, impossible. The Saranac is at Pensacola, and the Germantown at Havana. The Albany will reach there by the first of May.

A despatch from Washinton, dated at 1 o'clock on Saturday, says:

Authentic information has been received by the government authorities here that large numbers of men have assembled at Mobile, Apalachicola, Savannah, and other cities South, for the purpose of embarking in the expedition against the island of Cuba.

Among these persons, it is ascertained there are considerable numbers of Hungarian refugees, recently arrived in the United States—men who have had an extensive experience in war of late, and who therefore were expected to make first rate soldiers.

The information has created no little stir here; but the general opinion seems to be that, if Cuba is invaded, the invaders should not rendezvous upon the soil of the United States if the administration at Washington can prevent it.

Orders have been forwarded to New York for the immediate despatch of a revenue cutter to cruise along the southern coast.

CHARLESTON, April 25. The steamship Isabel arrived this morning from Havana. The Georgia arrived there on the 15th, and sailed for Chagres on the 19th. The Ohio left the same day for New York. Great excitement prevailed at Havana on account of the expected invasion. The captain general has received a despatch stating that the expedition had already sailed from New Orleans. A Spaniard had been condemned to death for attempting to bribe a pilot in behalf of Lopez. The troops are kept sleeping on their arms, and horses are ready saddled for expresses. A steamer keeps her steam up constantly to be ready for service. The people, it is said, are prepared to join the invaders, if they appear in sufficient force. Nothing had yet transpired.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS. Certain statements are going the rounds in the Philadelphia Ledger and other journals, which we are authorized to say from an official source, do not correctly represent the action of Pension Office on the bounty land clams under the act of September, 1850. It is true, that the applications already received exceeded one hundred thousand in number, and are increasing at the rate of five hundred a day; but so far from the claims themselves being permitted to slumber, they are subjected from their first reception to a rapid process of classification and arrangement, which, though to superficial observers it may appear tedious and unnecessary is essential to guard against error and confusion, and actually conduces to despatch. There are now nearly three hundred warrants issuing daily, and means are in constant exercise to swell the number to four hundred and upwards. Nearly fifteen thousand warrants have been issued to various parts of the country since the plates were first received from the engravers.

Washington Republic.

We see from a notice in the last Raleigh Standard, that the Hon. A. W. Venable, is again a candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional District. Mr. Venable is a sound Democrat, and has faithfully and fearlessly carried out the wishes of a majority of his constitutents. His course in the last Congress has endeared him not only to his own constitutents, but to every true friend of the South.

We presume Mr. Venable will have no opposition in the District, as there is no Whig who is disposed to measure arms with him. Since Mr. Venable's signal victory over his opponents three years ago, there seems to be a *disposition* on the part of some of the *Whig leaders to emigrate* to other parts.

Warrenton News.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION. It would seem from President Fillmore's proclamation, which we publish to-day, that he seriously believes another expedition is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. This is the third proclamation the President has issued within the last six months, warning the people of the United States of their danger, and admonishing them of their duty to respect the laws. Truly, he has a most rebellious set of subjects, who manifest as little respect for his authority as they would that of a Virginia justice of the peace. *Norfolk Argus.*

CONVENTIONS AGITATION. It is now apparent that the Convention Meetings got up by the federalists, are intended to defeat equal suffrage, so nobly begun by the Democrats in the Legislature. Let no democrat, then give countenance to the movement.

Lincoln Republican.

For the North Carolina Standard.

TO B——.

"Tis the hour sweet Lady, when fancy flings
Around the heart her rosy chain,
That hour of bliss when memory brings
Those forms we love to the heart again.
'Tis that sweet hour when the bright stars weep;
Their tear drops on each flower doth lie;
'Tis the hour when angels their vigils keep
O'er the world from their home in the far distant sky.

'Tis the hour, sweet Lady, when music falls,
Sweetest on the listening ear,
That mystic hour when one recalls
Those friends, tho' absent ever dear.
Fond memories of the glorious past
Are pictured forth in this witching hour,
Shadows of joys that could not last
Seem round us thrown by magic power.

P.

DEN OF ROBBERS. The New Albany, Ia. Ledger, gives an account of a den of robbers on an island in Beaver Lake, Jasper county in that State, discovered by Mr. Weiss, who went after four stolen horses. In order to save his life, he swore not to divulge what he saw; but he exposed the whole when he got home. The Ledger says:

"He was taken to a large cave on this island, provided with supper, and then shown all the implements such as villians generally use for carrying out their designs, such as false keys, bank note presses, metal for making bogus money, &c. The next morning he was paid his own price for his horses, and for his trouble in coming after them, and he and his horse taken to the shore according to agreement. Mr. Weiss says there were over one hundred men in the gang—many of whom he knew—they had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and that they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about twenty-five women in the gang—the wives of some of the rascals. They had one hundred and thirty horses on the island, and they had just sent twenty-three out west in different directions. It is to be hoped that the new society gotten up in Jasper and the surrounding counties will put an end to all such villainous companies."

LATER FROM HAYTI. *Boston April 28.* The schooner Mary Chilton, from Port Au Prince, the ninth, arrived to-day. Capt. Hollins reports that the Chamber of Deputies had been in session to consider the proposition of the American government relative to acknowledging the independence of the Dominicans. It was generally believed the day the Chilton sailed that the Chamber had rejected the proposition, and had also rejected a claim made for the detention of the American brig Leander and the imprisonment of her captain. In consequence of this, the Haytiens were daily in expectation of the arrival of the American squadron. Five of the conspirators against the Empire had been shot. One of them was a custom-house officer, who died with the declaration that there were plenty more left behind who coincided with him in the opinion that the Imperial government was too expensive for so small an Empire. Soulouque parades daily at the head of two or three thousand soldiers.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

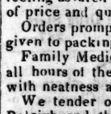
BALTIMORE, April 29—6, p. m. Jenny Lind, who was advertised to sing this evening at the Front-street Theatre, suddenly became so much indisposed to-day as to render necessary a postponment of her first concert till Thursday evening next. Upon concluding her engagement here, she will proceed direct to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York, where she will terminate her American tour.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by Dr. W. J. Blow, Mr. J. L. W. Nobles, to Miss Louisa A. Brown, all of Pitt, county.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c.*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please, in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100

In advance.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w

MR. SUSSDORFF, Of Salem, N. C.

FAVORABLY known to the citizens of Raleigh for a number of years as a Tuner of Pianos, respectfully offers his services in this department during his stay in the City.

Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1851. 51—pd.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, April 30, 1851.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties in the State, the same mentioned in the following Schedule in part of the nett income of the Literary Fund the current year, for the support of Common Schools; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of persons properly authorized to receive the same.

In making out this Schedule the Board have taken the census of 1850, as published in the newspapers, not having been able to get, in time, a strictly official statement of the population. Should the table prove in any respect inaccurate, the Board will correct it in the Fall Distribution.

The Counties of Madison and Jackson will receive their portion of the distribution from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex officio Pres. Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Am't. Dis.
Alamance,	10,315	612 90
Alexander,	5,028	301 68
Anson,	10,783	646 98
Ashe,	8,547	512 82
Beaufort,	11,717	703 02
Bertie,	10,209	612 54
Bladen,	8,033	481 98
Brunswick,	5,953	357 18
Buncombe,	12,325	739 50
Burke,	6,919	415 14
Cabarrus,	8,669	520 08
Caldwell,	5,836	350 16
Camden,	5,176	310 56
Carteret,	6,228	373 68
Caswell,	12,168	730 08
Catawba,	8,235	494 10
Chatham,	16,020	961 20
Chowan,	5,385	323 10
Cleveland,	9,684	581 04
Columbus,	5,307	318 42
Craven,	12,307	738 42
Cumberland,	17,723	1,063 38
Currituck,	6,296	377 76
Cherokee,	6,708	402 48
Duplin,	11,109	666 54
Davie,	6,997	419 82
Davidson,	14,234	854 04
Edgecombe,	13,726	823 56
Franklin,	9,510	570 60
Forsyth,	10,634	638 04
Gates,	5,879	412 74
Granville,	17,634	1,058 04
Greene,	5,338	320 28
Guilford,	18,465	1,107 90
Gaston,	7,315	438 90
Halifax,	13,012	780 72
Haywood,	6,886	413 16
Hertford,	6,644	398 64
Hyde,	6,614	396 84
Henderson,	7,032	421 92
Iredell,	13,075	784 50
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,885	713 10
Jones,	3,991	239 46
Lenoir,	6,181	370 86
Lincoln,	6,937	416 22
Madison,		
Martin,	7,279	436 74
McDowell,	5,740	344 40
Mecklenburg,	11,726	703 56
Montgomery,	6,196	371 76
Moore,	8,551	513 06
Macon,	6,169	370 14
Nash,	9,034	542 04
New Hanover,	14,299	857 94
Northampton,	10,730	643 80
Onslow,	7,065	423 90
Orange,	15,024	901 44
Pasquotank,	7,708	462 48
Perquimons,	6,028	361 68
Person,	8,833	529 98
Pitt,	10,743	644 58
Randolph,	15,066	903 96
Richmond,	7,936	476 16
Rowan,	12,317	739 02
Robeson,	11,079	664 74
Rockingham,	19,392	739 32
Rutherford,	17,793	1,067 58
Sampson,	12,228	733 68
Stokes,	8,539	512 34
Surry,	11,646	698 76
Stanly,	6,377	382 62
Tyrrell,	4,537	272 22
Union,	9,264	555 84
Wake,	21,147	1,268 82
Warren,	10,390	623 40
Washington,	4,770	286 20
Wilkes,	11,642	698 52
Watauga,	3,348	200 88
Wayne,	11,479	688 74
Yancy,	7,997	479 82
		$45,274 14

The Standard and Star, Raleigh; the Pioneer, Elizabeth City; the Carolinian, Fayetteville; the Journal, Wilmington; the Press, Tarborough; the Patriot, Goldsborough; the News, Asheville; the Republican, Lincolnton; the Patriot, Greensborough; the Hornet's Nest

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid*.

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doblays and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and *Cups* and *Saucers*,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.
On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST eived and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh. Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

E. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Printer Wanted

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

words Pock et Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at

TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 836—

DR. N. L. STITH,

HAVING permanently located in Raleigh, offers his professional services to his old friends and patrons and to the public generally. His charges will be as moderate and reasonable as those of the other City Physicians.

He will be found at all times, when not out on professional business, at his office over the Store of Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co., during the day, and at night at the Yarbrough House.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 48—tf.

MRS. LANE'S ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

THIS Mixture is a safe and sure remedy for cholic, diarrhea, summer disease in children, and indeed for disordered bowels generally.

DIRECTIONS.

GIVE to a child two years old, twenty drops in a little sweetened water, once in every two hours, and to a child under two years old, from five to twenty drops, oftener if found necessary, until the disease is checked—to a child from two to five years old, thirty drops once in two hours—to a person over five years old, a teaspoon full once in four hours. When the disease is checked diminish the quantity. Should the mixture check the disease too suddenly so as to bring on fever, give salts in small doses until a gentle action from the bowels is brought about. When the stomach is so irritated as to reject the mixture, it should be given in injections of starch in double quantities.

CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, neighbors of Mrs. LANE, having frequently used her astringent mixture in summer complaint and disordered bowels, take great pleasure in cheerfully recommonding it to the public. It may be administered to the tenderest infant without fear, and with every assurance of a speedy cure.

Having used it in our families, we speak from personal knowledge.

WM. H. WATSON, A. D. NORTHAM,
B. SANDERS, JOHN E. ALLEN,
J. H. DANIEL, B. SMITH,
ELIZ. MORNING, J. W. B. WATSON,
EDWIN BOYKIN.

Johnston County, N. C., April 26. 50—

☞ The above Medicine is for sale by Benjamin Bronson, Smithfield, and by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent,
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrope,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Wind o
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jimmy Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Linseed Oil.

9 BBLS. this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, March 21, 1851. 43—

ANOTHER Lot of those beautiful four dollar Moleskin Hats, just Received by Express.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, March 2nd, 1851. 43—

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

Just Received.

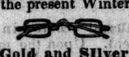
1 Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,
Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Muking Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } 801—1y.
March 3d, 1850. }

INSTITUTION
For the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, give notice that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the Blind, at the commencement of the next session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given to those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf Mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—5t

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisi. ne thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meat of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court of Law,*
Wake County. } Spring Term, 1851.

IT IS ORDERED TO THE COURT that a special Term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Wake aforesaid be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of June, 1851.

Ordered that the foregoing order be published in the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for four weeks. R. P. PINCH, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4t

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

To the Citizens of Wake County.

THE citizens of Wake County are hereby requested to hold Meetings in the County, and send Delegates to a County Convention, at May Court, to send Delegates from this County to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District.

MANY VOTERS.

April 21, 1851. 49—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Book Accounts due to the firm of "SEAWELL and MEAD" have been transferred to me. Persons indebted will therefore take notice and be prepared for an early settlement. I shall be in Raleigh in the course of a week or so, and will call on those from whom anything is due. WM. H. HOOD, *Assignee.*

April 15th, 1851. 48—3t.

New Medical Work.

A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, by Daniel Drake, M. D. 1 vol. Octavo, pp. 878.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS!
HEAVY REWARDS OFFERED!

The terrible onslaught hourly growing more devastating in its character to the treasuries of both the State and the Contractors of Lotteries, by the Lucky Tickets bought of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
PYFER & CO.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Is the issue of a solemn pledge made by this House with a magnanimity and self-sacrificing interest coequal with the glorious cause they have espoused, not to abate one "jot or title" their labours until Poverty, that gaunt Tyrant over the desires of the HUMAN FAMILY, shall be ferretted out "root and branch," from the abodes of all who, entertaining a proper sense of their just claims upon "Dame Fortune," desire to possess Riches, the only impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of want.

READ THE TESTIMONY!

PYFER & CO., versus POVERTY!

A Single Order may secure a Fortune!

CHEERING RESULTS AT PYFER & Co's.

Look here Correspondents!

Every Prize Sold and Paid by Pyfer & Co.

A LADY DREW THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

$25,000, Whole Ticket, sold to a young lady in Savannah, Ga., (a good marriage portion for her.)
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$30,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$7,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$4,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

Glorious Schemes for May, 1851,
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
12 5 of	10,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
17	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19